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SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER ANNUM
IF SENT BY MAIL TWENTY SHILLINGS.
NO. XXVI.

EDITORIAL.

From the British Flag.
THE SLAVE AND THE MASTER,
ON THE EVENING OF THE 4TH JULY.

BY G. MARTIN.

Slaves (Sailors)—Here I'll sit me down and rest,
While his wine my Master sips,
Battered nursing in my breast,
Curses flustering on my lips.
Who can love the vanishing crew?
Who admire the robber through?
Mocking Heaven and Freedom too,
With exulting shout and song?
Did this weak and toll-worn arm
Equal my indignant spirit,
Soon should cease the hellish charm
Which these Epistles impart.
Oh! thus lovingly settling,
Were thy pure creative beams,
Ever made to shine upon
Southern woods, and southern streams?
But my Mother slumbers there,
Slaves by Father's side;
For her sake my wrath would spare,
Those whom darkness ought to hide.
Lies thy latest smile to-night,
Linger on her distant grove;
Her shade thou wilt not slight
Because she was a wretched slave.
And my Father—who was he?
Answer Heaven, and show the race,
In an aged bondman's face.
But be calm, my struggling soul;
My Master comes, and how he stares!
Erely in the jovial hall
Has he sought to drown his care.
Mutter—Here he is, the aged man,
Morning's dew on his recent brow;
Like an old decrepit friar
Sitting on a desolate shore.
Alas! the day is past and gone,
Gleam lightened on his wings;
Proud defiance have cast
In the face of haughty tyrants.
Hear! you not that charming choir,
Whose melody our bosoms thrill;
While the war-worn veteran sits
Beside his eyes with dew-drops filled?
Saw you not that lovely band
Of blooming Nymphs, in white array?
Beating in their snowy hands
Flowers to strew along the way?
Hear you not our "Declaration,"
Teacher of eternal truth;
Are that brilliant prodigies
Picture of our hero's fight?
Slaves—Yes, 'Tis heard! Britannia's name,
Elegantly dated to-day;
Herald her type of Power that Fame
Called a savage beast of prey.
(A large Eagle passes in sight, bearing in its talons a bleeding lamb.)
See you kind with mingled pride,
Flying in the light air,
As the Emblem (chosen wise)
Of your cruel country's might?
Like that ineffable lamb,
Was my little Sister sold;
In his only bleeding hand
Nursed my Mother's broken console.
Broken-hearted, bent with woe,
"Nath the driver's hand she died,
His life-blood I witness to her,
Streaming from her back and side.
Mutter—You are an inferior race,
Single as the ox, and slow;
Dreadful of the plough, and slow
Only fit to plough and hoe.
Slaves—Do you deem it strange? While you
In the rays of knowledge bask,
We, the forms of darkness,
Sicken at our manual task.
The plant that's kept in constant shade,
Fruitless neither fruit nor flower;
It droop leaves untimely fall,
While in the light its kindred tower.
Thus the slave's neglected mind,
Grooping in its dungeon,
Might rival your more favored kind,
If lighted by an equal spark.
Mutter—There I'm old presumptions are,
On you face receive that stroke.
It may serve to cool its heat,
Never shall your chains be broke.—Exit.
(Cockatrice strikes.)
Slaves (Sailors)—Is it true that Heaven designed
These of "Liberation,"
Ever thus to serve the slave?
Tell me, 'Tis true!
Preachers, with a solemn look,
Till 'tis the will of God,
Holding up the sacred text,
You say, they should kiss the rod.
But their consciences, often stung—
Nature's mighty volume fair,
Constrains their lips to break,
And repeat their shameful prayer.
Liberty! Oh! never more,
Let thy sacred name be spoken,
Till on this ungodly shore,
Every captive's chain is broken.
Would that some relieving Power,
Here might snatch my vital breath;
Welcome to the friendly hand,
Which shall seal these eyes in death.

CONTINUATION OF THE NEWS BY THE STEAM-SHIP BRITANNIA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

The following despatch, addressed by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Gladstone, to the Governor General of Canada, in reply to the address of the House of Assembly, relative to the free trade measures of the Government, has attracted much attention in England, and possesses more or less interest for all our colonial possessions.

The following is Mr. Gladstone's reply:

"My Lord.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 33, of the 13th of May, transmitting to me, for presentation to her Majesty, an address which has been voted by her Majesty's loyal subjects the Commons of Canada. In this address it is set forth that the Assembly of Canada regard the adoption of the principle of commercial intercourse now under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament with serious apprehension and alarm, and various grounds are stated for entertaining such impressions.

I have been pleased to receive this address with the fullest confidence in the loyalty and intelligence of her loyal Commons of Canada; but it is with sincere concern that her Majesty has learned the existence, in such a quarter, of anticipations of such a character.

"I have it in command from Her Majesty to add to your Lordship the following observations in regard to the matter of the address which have been submitted by her Majesty's advisers for her gracious approval, and to which he has given his assent.

"Her Majesty's Government conceive that the protection principle cannot with justice be described as the universal basis, either of the general or of the colonial policy of the United Kingdom and its colonies, or even of their commercial connection. There is a large and important group of the colonies of this country, having a very extended commerce, and one of a peculiarly British character, in relation to which the protective system has at no time exercised a powerful influence, and in relation to which it has little more than a nominal existence. I speak of the Australian colonies. And it cannot fail to be remarked that while these are the most distant, and therefore, according to supposition of many, the most in need of commercial preference, they have also made the most rapid progress, and have attained the highest degree of material prosperity. It is true, indeed, that a part of their material prosperity may be ascribable to the supply of penal labor; but this is far from affording an explanation of the fact, since perhaps the most remarkable instances of vigorous and rapid growth among the Australian possessions of Her Majesty, have been instances in which penal labor has been altogether unknown. The energy of the colonists has, without doubt, under Divine Providence, been the main cause of this singular advancement; stimulated not overborne by distance, and not repelled by the enjoyment of commercial freedom. The same energy, with less disadvantage of distance to contend against, it may be confidently predicted, will have a similar effect in developing the resources of British North America, and not with less, but rather with the more rapid success, when capital, industry and skill will be left to take their own spontaneous action, and to turn to account, as individual enterprise shall suggest, the abundant material and instrumental of wealth, which the bounty of heaven has bestowed.

"Her Majesty's Government have been glad to find that the Assembly has viewed with an unmingled satisfaction the prosperity of Canada under the moderate system of protection which has hitherto prevailed; but the Assembly cannot fail to recollect that all the progressive relations of that system which for a series of years past have been introduced into the law have been met and resisted by predictions of the ruin that was honestly but erroneously conceived to be a certain and inevitable result. The duties have with a remarkable uniformity been disappointed. Experience cannot but suggest that a similar insecurity attaches to the system of free trade, whose expositions founded on the same arguments.

vanishing in steady and successful progression, should be maintained by means of a perpetual protection secured from changes, under the unrelenting competition which, so far as protection fortified by successful competition, British law is concerned, will be established here, and contemporaneously with a series of changes involving its great diminution.

"It appears to be the impression of the Assembly that some great revolution of prices is likely to occur, as the consequences in the pending changes in the law, which will deprive the Canadian farmer of all hope of remuneration for his surplus produce. But the Canadian farmer advancing now year by year in capital and science; and, to say nothing of the great advantages he cannot fail to derive from improved communications, it would surely be rash to assert, nor probably to the Assembly in their address intended to apply, that industry must be paralyzed unless he shall continue to receive the precise amount of remuneration for his grain that he has hitherto received for it.—Doubtless the alarm which has been excited has reference to the idea of some sudden and great permanent reduction of price, to follow the repeal of the British Corn-law. Without pretending to estimate too nicely the monetary or the occasional effects of that measure, her Majesty's Government cannot but admit that they could better appreciate at least certain presumptions, though far from demonstrative, grounded on the alarm of the Canadian agriculturist in regard to the future of the colony if they shared his apprehensions. To some reduction of average price, and to some loss of the protective restraints, they are disposed to look forward; but when they consider the steady and rapid growth of population in the corn producing countries, and the increasing demand for the staples of the colony if they shared his apprehensions. To some reduction of average price, and to some loss of the protective restraints, they are disposed to look forward; but when they consider the steady and rapid growth of population in the corn producing countries, and the increasing demand for the staples of the colony if they shared his apprehensions.

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"I am unwilling to press at length the arguments which I have addressed to your Lordship in my despatch, No. 66, of the 18th of May, in relation to the subject of the repeal of the Corn-law. The Assembly—namely the trade in timber. When however, we reflect to the year 1842, it cannot but be recollected that the repeal of the Corn-law was the cause of a trade peculiarly artificial as it stood under the former law. The reduction, though gradual, was decisive; perhaps in no case have more uniform, confident, or sure prophecies of ruin been hazarded by the opponents of the change. The result is, that the export of timber from British North America, during the last year, has reached a height which it had never reached under the more protective law. I do not mean that the withdrawal of protection was the cause of this prosperity; although there can be no doubt that many trades have to refer their vigor to the absence of artificial restraints. In the case given, the operation is the stimulus necessary for the development of natural and permanent resources. Increased demand in the United Kingdom, and the consequent increase of the price of the timber, have been the cause of the increase of export of wood from British North America; but it is the conviction of her Majesty's Government, that such increased demand was well-referable in no small degree to the relaxation of our commercial law; and therefore, in its due proportion, the growth of the timber trade is truly and justly, even if it may be ascribed to that very diminution of protection from which its ruin had been anticipated. We are now to look forward with hope to a further increase of the continuing power of this country; a further encouragement to the use of timber as compared with competing articles capable of being imported from foreign countries, and a further encouragement to the use of Canadian timber, in combination with the wood of the Baltic, for those objects in relation to which the consumption of timber is so great.

"It is too much to hope that causes so similar may produce like effects; and that the caution with which Parliament has proceeded in the gradual reduction of the timber duties to a moderate standard may be again rewarded by the satisfaction with which it will witness a further growth in the wood trade of Canada.

"Her Majesty's Government, therefore, cannot, on the part of the Imperial Exchequer, share in the fear that increased freedom of trade will have the effect of reducing the revenue of those important public works, which are designed to facilitate the trade of the produce of Canada by the St. Lawrence. It is to the comparative dearthness of this route as established fact. And they likewise feel that the free trade policy, which is now being adopted, will not only be a source of revenue, but will also be a source of revenue, and will also be a source of revenue.

tax upon the people of England. In referring to the unrelenting competition which, so far as protection fortified by successful competition, British law is concerned, will be established here, and contemporaneously with a series of changes involving its great diminution.

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Canada was due to the important body from which the address proceeds, and from which they are well assured may be anticipated the most candid consideration of every self-argument opposed to their own. It is due especially on account of the importance of that body and of the province of Canada; but even in the case of the smallest portion of her subjects, I have it in command to say, that it would equally have been the desire of her Majesty that such a frank exposition of the policy of her Government should be made. Her Majesty does not recognize the distinction between her nearer and her more remote subjects with reference to a matter so nearly touching her relation towards them, and the duties and sentiments of consideration and affection which it involves.

Nor can she recognize in this view any distinction between the more and the less powerful, particularly at a time when the Parliament is engaged in the discussion of measures which are recommended to its notice especially upon the ground that they tend to improve the condition of the most numerous and the least opulent classes of her people.

"It would indeed be a source of the greatest pain to her Majesty's Government if they could share in the impression that the connection between this country and Canada depends its vitality from no other source than from the exchange of commercial preferences. If it were so, it might suggest to her Majesty's Government the expediency of a relation consisting in the exchange, not of benefits but of burdens; if it were so, it would suggest to her Majesty's Government the expediency of a relation consisting in the exchange, not of benefits but of burdens; if it were so, it would suggest to her Majesty's Government the expediency of a relation consisting in the exchange, not of benefits but of burdens.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.
From the N. Y. Herald July 6th.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1846.

So the bill has passed the House.

At reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes." McKay's bill in the main carried.

Salt 20 per cent, after several votes and reconsiderations, by a direct vote of 105 to 102.

Fishing bounties retained, by a vote, upon a motion of repeal, of 100 to 109.

Tea and coffee retained in the free list.

Bill passed by 114 to 99.

Coffee and tea being retained among the free articles, there can be no longer any question about the bill passing the Senate.

House stands adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1846.

The bill is passed with the understanding and the promise from the premier of the House Gen. Kearney, that in six months the war with Mexico is to be terminated. The bill is passed by the War Department, contemplate a movement by three divisions of the army of invasion into the interior, or about the Gulf of Mexico, under Gen. Taylor, August; one via Monterey, under Gen. Taylor, in person, another under Gen. Wool, via the Herosida of the Rio Grande, in a parallel line; another under Gen. Kearney and Gen. Butler, via Santa Fe to California, with this distinct understanding, which it is said Bishop Hughes has been authorized to communicate to the Mexican authorities, that the requisitions of the United States will not only be commensurate with outstanding accounts and the expenses of the war, but co-extensive with the extension of the territory conquered—the line of invasion, embracing the whole breadth of Mexico in its onward march. It is apparent, therefore, that nothing but the speedy termination of the war can save our marauding neighbor from utter extinction as an independent nation of Mexico.—The fall of the northernmost department of Texas, under Gen. Taylor, Vera Cruz, and New Mexico, is already secured. Our volunteers will take possession; for they are the hearty of occupation; they will accept of the offer of the nation body of men go out as colonists, for the organization of a new republic, the question of the annexation of which may be left to the decision of the next presidential campaign of the questions of the next presidential campaign.

"One fact let the people of the United States rest assured, that in the expenses of the war in its extent, the expenses of the war will be paid. The ultimate cost will be nothing, except in the sacrifice of life, and the war has no other sacrifice.

The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, therefore, in his report, estimates that the war will yield, by five millions, a less amount of revenue than the existing law, from official sources, and the war will yield, by five millions, a less amount of revenue than the existing law, from official sources, and the war will yield, by five millions, a less amount of revenue than the existing law, from official sources.

protect the Protestant Throne of the Empire, the
prayer for that, which they are ready to defend
with their lives, and of course by the same par-
tiality of reasoning, they will oppose, with deadly ho-
stility, all movements, religious or political, which
have a contrary tendency.

between true and professed friends, and the less
which they have learnt, will be inwardly gratified
in their hearts, so as to yield none but the
purest, and wholesomest fruits. And y
Orangemen have not grown less tolerant. W
others have desired to persecute them, forgett
that their power, their rallying name, & streng
has place them, where they are; we say
while this course, has been pursued towards
angemen, they have still exclaimed; & practi
while they exclaimed, that toleration

safe guard of that constitution, which William Third, and the Parliament of his days, framed and sealed with their obligations.

It is clear that the day is gone by, when we are to be taunted, by using the expression of

and of the principles which bind together a band of 40,000 honest hearts, are discussed fr
and calmly : and men begin to see, that a w
of this kind, can never work evil, but must cl
it : that the beauties of its structure, based
Holy Writ, could alone have sustained it, m
the bitter persecutions which open enemies

Whatever Orangemen do, as members of a glorious Institution, they do from a conviction of duty. The question is not with them, "are we to do this or that?" But is it right that we should do so; and having once resolved that

anght ow wrong, the expediency of the case is a point for consideration at all. Therefore, anghem believe that it is right for them to celebrate, the victory of William over James at Battle of Marston, for in doing so, they not only celebrate an event which gave protestants liberty, but which so

The vast increase of Orangemen, within this Province, since the day that a few

hindered men in power, sought to proscribe the
should have taught successive Governments the
lesson; and we trust it has. We trust that
that after appealing to the people for support
upon the very course taken by their opposi-
to crush the Society, and to stamp its mem-
with the deepest degradation, those now in
thority over us will not allow themselves

MASONIC LODGE.
On Wednesday, the corner Stone of aasonic Lodge was laid in this Town, on adjoining that whereon a handsome two Brick Building has been erected by the

undertook to lay the corner stone, on this occasion. The Brotherhood, met at the Le Room at Mrs. Covert's, and from thence marched in procession, headed by Music, to the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, where the Rev. J. MILES, the Chaplain of the day officiated, delivered, as we are informed, a most excellent and suitable address. Then the Masons proceeded to the spot where the corner Stone

Brothers xyle, Harvey, J. B. Hall, all members of the Kingston Lodge, appeared in full rich Regalia. The Kingston brethren, were also kind enough to bring their Banners with them. The first that caught the eye, was the Lion of England, beautifully embroidered on Orange coloured silk, next came the Lion of Scotland, equally beautifully worked, on a crimson silk, then came the Harp, neatly painted on blue silk, and lastly, immediately preceding the last, the British Lion, on a blue silk.

came a light blue Banner, with a representation of Israel's Crown, underneath which, was the name of Israel's King, who build the first Temple to the Great Jehovah. We saw in the

to procession from the Prince Edward Lodge.